THE SOUTH.

80CIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

It is a theme worn threadbare. To noble minds it is an absordity. The weak alone are moved by it, and even they readily give way before the first appeal to their reason. In fact, the assertion of rights under the constitution is the illusiest of pretexts, and it is only necessary to remind those who pretend to such rights that they long ago made away with them by their own voluntary action when they repudiated the constitution. This is enough, and it is an argument that has never been answered either by individuals or by the press. To those who will heed the signs of the times there is abundant swidence that there is no longer anything of the nature of the old rebellious apart existing never been answered either by individuals or by the press. To those who will heed the signs of the times there is abundant evidence that there is no longer anything of the nature of the old rebellious aprit existing generally or extensively in the South. The war has effectually put an end to that May, more; it has not merely quelled an insurrection—it has accomplished a revolution. Uld things have passed away; all things have become new. It has put down robellion and the possibility of rebellion on any of the old issues. It has changed the mental direction and purposes of those who fought for it and of those who crushed it out. Both beiligerests have come under its all-changing induence, and one no more than the other is now identified with the ideas of the past. Both have outgrown them, and one as much as the other out of the new order of things. Neither can claim the plans at originating with himself. There was no plan out of the infestigence that ruleds all thinns. It was a development. Where the structure is good, they who wrought at it builded better than they knew; where evil was propared, it has been everuled for good. Hen are better existing with it so than as they had designed it. Look for the ideas that made secession in the South in 1861, and you will look in vain. Secesmen is dead, savery in dead, rebellion is dead, and today the whole Southern people, whatever they may prefers—unionist, conservative, some time rebel—are to all intense and purposes reconstructionists.

Let the press rave; its occupation in these matters is well night good—its advice is of little avail. Let a few present to be heatile to the law of Congress; their practice is better than their profession, and his individual purposes have been as nothing before the mighty will of this great destroyer and reconstructor.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Large and Enthusiantic Meeting of White and Colored Men at Petersburg.

Remone, Va., April 19, 1867.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of whites and blacks as yet held in Virginia under the Reconstruction act came of last evening in the Court House square of Petersburg. The intelligence and respectability of the white and colored community were represented.

Mr. R. D. Mcliwaine was called to the chair, and J. P.

Williamson appointed successary. The following resolu-

and different races shall be unconstitutional, autiid.
lived, That we will support no candidate for this
lived, That we will support no candidate for this
list he foregoing propositions, and to secure their
on as part of the fundamental law of Virginia.
I co-operate cordially with all good men, white or
who honestly desire the same result.
lived, That we invite the colored men of Petersfreedmen and the born free alike, to join us, to
our political meetings, to participate in our delibis and express freely their opicious and wishe;
a sesure them that they shall receive all the
oration and respect to which they are entitled as
participants with us in political power and legal

Not so Badwoff as Mississippi.

ommenting upon the proclamation of Governor brers, of Mississippi, published yesterday, the end Whig congratulates itself that Virginia has an demoralized in the manner ladicated in the mation. The prompt action and olear and explicit of our commanding general, says the Whig, us from the chaos which might otherwise have

NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

myself of the pressure of one, I subject myself to the combined attack of a dozen others. Now I go up the mountain side for a mile, and strain my back to keep at that. Away goes my escort with a whoop and a cry to follow, like a little demon, and my horse after him in a succession of leaps, making me wince at every bound. And so we go up and down, fast and slow, and by dint

And so we go up and down, fast and slow, and by dint of doing first one and then the other diligently all day, with a good deal of writhing and swisting on my part to favor my bruises, we got over twenty-five miles by sundown.

The country passed through is beautiful, the scenery, wild and picturesque, somotimes grand, if one could only be permitted to enjoy it in comfort. In point of fertility it is nothing to boast of, though away in the meantains, till you come to the base of the crowning summit, the valleys produce good crops of whest, corn and cats. In the old times, before the war, it was thought very cheap living hers. But the great hope of thes section, in the opinion of the well informed of its people, has in the advantages that are offered for manufacturing. Water power is to be had almost any where. The French Broad fails red've haddred feet between Ameville and Painted Mountain, additance of forty-one miles. There are numerous creek, and they, as well as the larger streams, are abundantly supplied all the year round. These facts you are called upon to notice whenever you touch the subject of the resources of the country. "But we can do nothing towards making them, subserve a purpose till we have railroads," is generally the ciosing remark that settles the question for the present. Fortunately there is a fair prospect that one or more roads will soon cut this section, and be ready to lend their aid to develop these resources, if such a thing is possible.

The character of the monutaineers is frank and friendly, and the stranger is hospitably received among them and treated to a history of their affairs and opinions without reserve. They soon to be a naturally tolerant people, and are not inclined to the violent hate which often goes with difference of opinion. It is hard to believe them—even with these who fought to sustain it. Moderate convictions on the subject of slavery soon long from these one of the subject for intention, and the part of the Scate who fought in the robe carries that green and t

LOUISIANA.

administered by him, whether they are obnoxious or not. Still they are all imbued with the idea that the day is not very distant when a change in the feelings of the people at the North will restore them their lost rights, and they point to the result of the late election in Connecticut as an evidence of the speedy destruction of the radical party and the formation of a more conservative, constitution-abiding party in its stead.

The stranger visiting New Orieans should not neglect to see the cemeternes, which are really objects of curtosity and well worth the trouble of a careful inspection. There are some half-dozen or no of them in the city and as many more in the suburbs. The French Cometery, occupying three squares, bounded by Claiborne, Custom House, Bienville and Conti streets, is one of the b.st, and can be visited any day in the week. The fremen, the Free Masons, the Odd Fellowasad the Habrows have all got their cometeries, and vie with one another in their efforts to make these places as attractive as possible. Formerly the sepichres were constructed of brick, covered with plaster, to represent marble: but they are gradually getting into the use of stone, and already a number of spiendid meniuments in granite and marble may be found in any of the burying grounds. There are some cemeteries, such as on the shell road as you go to Lake Fonchartrany, where the ground is sufficiently elevated to admit of intermediate being made below the surface of the carth, but in the city the custom of placing the collins in sealed tembra above the ground is sufficiently elevated to admit of intermediate being made below the surface of the carth, but in the city the custom of placing the collins in sealed tembra above the ground is sufficiently elevated to admit of intermediate being made below the surface of the carth, but in the city the custom of placing the collins in sealed tembra above the ground is sufficiently elevated to admit of intermediate being made below the surface of the comba with flowers, wrealls, croz

Explanation of the Order Detailing a Military Commission for the Trial of Citizens, &c. New Orleans, La , April 12, 1867. The following special order was issued to-day from head quarters. It explains fully the previous order upon the same subject:—

Army.

2. Brevet Brigadier General C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., United States Army.

3. Brevet Colonel M. Maloney, First United States Infantry.

4. Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, First United States Infantry.

5. Brevet Major M. J. Asch, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

5. First Lieutenant John Hamilton, First United States infantry.

7. First Lieutenant John Hamilton, First United States infantry.

A Captain I. D. DeBonsey, First United States infanty.

First Lieutenant John Hamilton, First United States infanty.

Brevet Major Lesdie Smith, Captain First United States infanty, Judge Advocate.

By command of Major General F. H. SHERIDAN, GEORGE L. HARTSCFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SHERIZAN MIL.

The following is the copy of a letter sent this morning to General Mower by General Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW OBLEARS, LA, April 12, 1867.

Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, Commanding District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La:

GENERAL—The Major General commanding directs that you station four (4) companies of the Twentieth infantry and one company of the Fourth cavairy at each point north of the Red river and west of the Massissipp), as will enable you to keep detachments from them at the county seat of each parism of the state within these limits. That you send detachments when required frum the garrison at Bases Beaucate the county seat of each

GEORGIA.

The Colored Vote in Town and Country-Re-

ALABAMA.

Meeting in Macou County, Irrespective of Color.

At a large meeting, without distinction of color, hold in Tucke, ee, Macon county, Ala., April 6, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, by the late Military Reconstruction bill, the Congress of the United States unmistatably defined the manner and manns by which the rebellious States of the South may be admitted into the Union; and whereas the Congress of the United States, by supplemental bill, has set forth and clearly influenced the way by which that restoration may be accomplished.

Resolved, That we regard it the paramount duty of all good clitzens to militain; and supports in good faith and support of early influenced by Congress.

Resolved, That we cordisally invite all good clitzens of this county, without regard to race or color, to unite with us last support of early laws.

Resolved, That in the faiture we will look to men who are imbued with sentiments of loyalty to the United States government to fill all oddiess, both State and federal.

Resolved, That the conduct of the colored neople of the State has been faithful and particular of the colored the continuence of the colored property of the state has been faithful and particular of the colored property of the state has been faithful and particular of the colored property of the state has been faithful and particular of the colored property of the substantial which may be lessued by them preparatory to the admission of Alabama into the Union.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Necessities of the Political Condition South-Letter from Ex-Governor McRae, of Mtsaissippi.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarios, April 10—Barksdale's paper—publishes a letter from ex-Governor John J. McRae, of that State, upon the necessities of the political condition South, and pronounces it a calm and statemanlike review of the political situation. The Clarion continues:—

If the armise of the Union had been defeated, the Confederate States would have been masters of their own destiny, and their government would have been independent of foreign control. But unfortunately the war resulted otherwise. Our armies surrendered unconditionally to superior forces; the Confederacy was sweet out of existence; and the United States government acquired the power to rule over us. We can not be seried the degree of the God of Paulies there

In the course of his letter, which is addressed to Rev.. Bishop Payse, and dates Buscatunas, Miss., March 20, Ex Governor McRae says:—

I belong to the excluded class in the organization of the state government, because the people of Mississippi have bereiefore reposed their confidence in me in too high a degree as one of their, public men. I would searfice anything for them, and now I say to them, through you, I willingly secribes for their sake all right to office, position and suffrage, under these reconstruction measures, of which I am by them debarred, and advise these who are entitled under these sats, to register and vote.

So far as the freedmen are concerned, I would not advise them to register or to vote unless it shall appear that had men are likely to improperly indusence them and lead them satzs. In that event they ought to register, and our people should advise with them and enable them to vote intelligently. As we are their friends so are they ours, and will prove themselves so when an issue shall be made to test that question. I know it was a conviction on the part of the ultra abotitionists (now radicals) before secossion, If it resulted in war, that when the war was proclaimed to be for the emancipation of the slaves there would be general insurrection—it was a sprious apprehension on the part of our ewn

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Not a little curroulty has been felt as to the sumber of members in the Confederate Cabinet. The St. John Journal professes to have learned from private sources full particulars concerning it. The Cabinet is to be composed of twelve ministers, ten of whom will be heads of departments will be as follows: President of the Cabinet without office. The Executive pregramme for the beade of departments will be as follows: President of the Council Minister of Finance, Postmisster General, Provincial Seriestry, Attorney General, Solvator General, Provincial Seriestry, Attorney General, Solvator General, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Pisteries and Naviganon, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of War.

The President of the Senate will be a member of the Executive, and one or two offices, according to the English custom, may be given to our House of Lordshelt Senate. The Journal thinks that in the first cabinet which will be formed, under the premiership of J. A. Macdonad, two heads of departments will be assigned to each of the maritime provinces. The Departments of Pinance and Fatheries have been spoken of in connection with New Brunswick, while News Scotia may contribute the Solicitor General and the Frowment Necretary to the Cabinet.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Seizure for Intended Violation of the Intervention Laws-The Nicaragua Expedition - Eminent Domain-Tort By Government Against the Citizens-Is Such an Offence Known to the Law. &c.

John Graham en The United States - The suit is brought to recover the sum of \$127,550 damages for detention by the government in the post of New York of the steamships Ocean Bird, United States and St. Lawrence for sixty-six days in 1855. They were not only refused clearances, but were blockaded by armed vessels of the government, by order of the President, it being supposed, from certain representations made to the Socretary of State that they were about to be em-

the act of the government, and not of the Prithe officers who performed his orders; and the
cumziances of the case raise an onligation on it
the United States to compensate Graham for
musianned by him in consequence of the sens
general rule in respect to public sensures for fe
dec, it is argued, is that in caparity whose property is selzed shall prove
then the officer making the sensure is persona
therefor, unless he can establish probable case
other words, the property turns out not to be
seizure, then the senzure is deemed to be the a
officer making it, in his individual capacity,
asserted that in cases where she act is done by
of the President, under the eighth section of a
1818, all persons who act in obedience to the
instructions are completely justified in taring y
of and detaining the offending vessel, and are no
suffer by reason of such proceedings. It was
Gelmon vs. Heyt, 13 Whest, 266. It is certain
detention was the exercise by the government
right of eniment domain. The property taken
vate property, and its owner had done
which subjected it to any seizure or
tion whatever. It was taken to: a
purpose. The preservation of amicable relati
the Central American States was a high public
with the care of which the President was and is
and for the make of which the President was and is
and for the make of which the deprived Capt of
the use of his ships. The temperary detention of
was a taking, in the sense of the constitution as
under that provision declaring that compensate
made for such taking or appropriation. These
thing as, a tort by a government against an in
as between a cutizen and his own government act
befitteen private citizens would be torts are to be
implied contracts founded on the right of emispublic welfare, but never acts founded upon a ful or malicious intent. (Strangham's Adm. U.-S., I. Nett & Huntington, 224.) The the the government is that Graham is without for lenerance of the designs of the charcerst vessels Knuez and Fabons; that the Pynched is good faith in pursuance of law, and it execution of the laws is not a proper cause, of a damages against the government.

Samuel J. Glassey, Charles F. Blake and J. M. or claimants; E. P. Norton, colicitor, and J. J. Assistant Solicitor for the United States.